

GAM

he runs at full speed; in which, making a kind of a leap forwards, he lifts both his forelegs very near at the same time; and while these are in the air, and just upon the point of touching the ground, he lifts both his hindlegs almost at once. *Farrier's Dict.*

GALLOWAY. *n. f.* [from *gallop*.] A horse that gallops.

1. A horse that gallops.

Mules bred in cold countries are much better to ride than horses for their walk and trot; but they are commonly rough gallopers, though some of them are very fleet. *Martin's Husb.*

2. A man that rides fast, or makes great haste.

GALLOWAY. *n. f.* A horse not more than fourteen hands high, much used in the North; probably as coming originally from Galloway; a shire in Scotland.

To **GALLOWAY.** *v. a.* [agelpan, to fright, Saxon.] To terrify; to fright.

The wrathful skies
Gallow the very wand'ers of the dark,
And make them keep their caves. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

GALLOWGLASSES. *n. f.*

1. It is worth then likewise of footmen under their shirts of mail, the which footmen call *gallowglasses*: the which name doth discover them also to be ancient English; for *gallogla* signifies an English servitor or yeoman. And he being so armed in a long shirt of mail, down to the calf of his leg, with a long broad ax in his hand, was then *pedes gravis armaturæ*; and was instead of the footman that now weareth a corset, before the corset was used, or almost invented. *Spenser on Ireland.*

2. [Hammer, otherwise than *Spenser*.] Soldiers among the wild Irish, who serve on horseback.

A puissant and mighty pow'r
Of *gallowglasse* and stout kernes,
Is marching hitherward in proud array. *Shakef. Henry VI.*

GALLOW. *n. f.* [It is used by some in the singular; but by *GALLOWES*.] more only in the plural, or sometimes has another plural *gallowes*. *Ga'ga*, Gothick; *zealga*, Saxon; *galege*, Dutch; which some derive from *gabalus*, *furca*, Latin; others from *gall* high; others from *gallus*, Welsh, power: but it is probably derived like *gallow*, to fright, from *agelpan*, the gallowes being the great object of legal terror.]

1. A beam laid over two posts, on which malefactors are hanged.

This monster sat like a hangman upon a pair of *gallows*: in his right hand he was painted holding a crown of laurel, in his left hand a purse of money. *Sidney, b. ii.*

I would we were all of one mind, and one mind good; O, there were desolation of gaolers and *gallowes*. *Shakef. Cymbel.*

I prophesied, if a *gallow* were on land,
This fellow could not drown. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

A little before dinner he took the major aside, and whispered him in the ear, that execution must that day be done in the town, and therefore required him that a pair of *gallows* should be erected. *Hayward.*

A production that naturally groweth under *gallowes*, and places of execution. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*

A poor fellow, going to the *gallows*, may be allowed to feel the smart of waips while he is upon Tyburn road. *Swift.*

2. A wretch that deserves the gallows.

Cupid hath been five thousand years a boy.
—Ay, and a shrewd unhappy *gallow* too. *Shakespeare.*

GALLOWFREE. *adj.* [gallow and free.] Exempt by destiny from being hanged.

Let him be *gallowfree* by my consent,
And nothing suffer, since he nothing meant. *Dryden.*

GALLOWTREE. *n. f.* [gallow and tree.] The tree of terror; the tree of execution.

He hung their conquer'd arms, for more defiance,
On *gallowtrees*, in honour of his dearest dame. *Fai. Queen.*

A Scot, when from the *gallowtree* got loose,
Drops into Styx, and turns a foland goose. *Cleaveland.*

GAMBADE. *n. f.* [gamba, Italian, a leg.] Spatterdash; *GAMBA DO.* boots worn upon the legs above the shoe.

The pettifogger ambles to her in his *gambades* once a week. *Dennis's Letters.*

GAMBLER. *n. f.* [A cant word, I suppose, for *game* or *gamester*.] A knave whose practice it is to invite the unwary to game and cheat them.

GAMBOGE. *n. f.*

Gamboge is a concreted vegetable juice, partly of a gummy, partly of a resinous nature. It is heavy, of a bright yellow colour, and scarce any smell. It is brought from America, and from many parts of the East Indies, particularly from Cambaja, or Cambogia, whence it has its name. *Gamboge* was not known in Europe till 1603, and soon after got into use as a purgative medicine; but the roughness of its operation rendering it less esteemed as such, it got into use in painting, where it yet retains its credit. *Hill.*

To **GAMBOL.** *v. n.* [gamboller, French.]

1. To dance; to skip; to frisk; to jump for joy; to play merry frolics.

Bears, tigers, ounces, pards,
Gambol'd before them. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv.*

GAM

The king of elfs, and little fairy queen,
Gambol'd on heaths, and danc'd on ev'ry green. *Dryden.*

The monsters of the flood
Gambol around him in the wat'ry way,
And heavy whales in awkward measures play. *Pope.*

2. To leap; to start.

'Tis not madness
That I have utter'd; bring me to the test,
And I the matter will record, which madness
Would gambol from. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

GAMBOL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A skip; a hop; a leap for joy.

A gentleman had got a favourite spaniel, that would be still toying and leaping upon him, and playing a thousand pretty gambols. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Bacchus through the conquer'd Indies rode,
And beats in *gambols* frisk'd before their honest god. *Dryden.*

2. A frolic; a wild prank.

For who did ever play his *gambols*,
With such insufferable rambles? *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 2.*

GAMBREL. *n. f.* [from *gamba*, *gambarella*, Italian.] The leg of a horse.

What can be more admirable than for the principles of the fibres of a tendon to be so mixed as to make it a soft body, and yet to have the strength of iron? as appears by the weight which the tendon, lying on a horse's *gambrel*, doth then command, when he rears up with a man upon his back. *Greuv.*

GAME. *n. f.* [gama, a jest, Icelandic.]

1. Sport of any kind.

We have had pastimes here, and pleasing *game*. *Shakef.*

2. Jest, opposed to earnest or seriousness.

Then on her head they set a garland green,
And crown'd her 'twixt earnest and 'twixt *game*. *Fai. Qu.*

3. Insolent merriment; sportive insult.

Do they not seek occasion of new quarrels,
On my refusal, to distress me more;
Or make a *game* of my calamities. *Milton's Agonist.*

4. A single match at play.

5. Advantage at play.

Mutual vouchers for our fame we stand,
And play the *game* into each other's hand. *Dryden.*

6. Scheme pursued; measures planned.

This seems to be the present *game* of that crown, and that they will begin no other 'till they see an end of this. *Temple.*

7. Field sports: as, the chase, falconry.

If about this hour he make his way,
Under the colour of his usual *game*,
He shall here find his friends with horse and men,
To set him free from his captivity. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

What arms to use, or nets to frame
Wild beasts to combat, or to tame,
With all the myst'ries of that *game*. *Waller.*

Some sportsmen, that were abroad upon *game*, spied a company of bustards and cranes.

8. Animals pursued in the field; animals appropriated to legal sportsmen.

Hunting, and men, not beasts, shall be his *game*,
With war, and hostile snare, such as refuse
Subjection to his empire tyrannous. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

There is such a variety of *game* springing up before me, that I am distracted in my choice, and know not which to follow. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

A bloodhound will follow the track of the person he pursues, and all hounds the particular *game* they have in chase. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

Go, with thy Cynthia hurl the pointed spear
At the rough bear, or chase the flying deer;
I and my Chloe take a nobler aim,
At human hearts we fling, nor ever miss the *game*. *Prior.*

Proud Nimrod first the bloody chase began,
A mighty hunter, and his prey was man:
Our haughty Norman boasts that barb'rous name,
And makes his trembling slaves the royal *game*. *Pope.*

9. Solemn contests exhibited as spectacles to the people.

The *games* are done, and Cæsar is returning. *Shakespeare.*

Milo, when entering the Olympick *game*,
With a huge ox upon his shoulders came. *Denham.*

To **GAME.** *v. n.* [gaman, Saxon.]

1. To play at any sport.

2. To play wantonly and extravagantly for money.

Gaming leaves no satisfaction behind it: it no way profits either body or mind. *Locke.*

GAMCOCK. *n. f.* [game and cock.] Cocks bred to fight.

They managed the dispute as fiercely as two *gamecocks* in the pit. *Locke.*

GAMCOG. *n. f.* [game and egg.] Eggs from which fighting cocks are bred.

Thus boys hatch *game-eggs* under birds of prey,
To make the fowl more furious for the fray. *Garth.*

GAMKEEPER. *n. f.* [game and keep.] A person who looks after game, and sees it is not destroyed. *GAMESOME.*

GAN

GAMESOME. *adj.* [from *game*.] Frolicsome; gay; sportive; playful; sportful.

Geron, though old, yet *gamesome*, kept one end with Colma. *Sidney.*

I am not *gamesome*; I do lack some part
Of that quick spirit that is in Antony. *Shakef. Jul. Cæsar.*

The *gamesome* wind among her tresses play,
And curleth up those growing riches short. *Fairfax, b. iv.*

Belial, in like *gamesome* mood. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

This *gamesome* humour of children should rather be encouraged, to keep up their spirits and improve their strength and health, than curbed or restrained. *Locke.*

GAMESOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *gamesome*.] Sportiveness; merriment.

GAMESOMELY. *adv.* [from *gamesome*.] Merrily.

GAMSTER. *n. f.* [from *game*.]

1. One who is vitiously addicted to play.

Keep a *gamester* from the dice, and a good student from his book, and it is wonderful. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

A *gamester*, the greater master he is in his art, the worse man he is. *Bacon.*

Gamesters for whole patrimonies play;
The steward brings the deeds, which must convey
The whole estate. *Dryden's Juvenal, Sat. 1.*

Could we look into the mind of a common *gamester*, we should see it full of nothing but trumps and matadores: her slumbers are haunted with kings, queens and knaves. *Addison.*

All the superstitious whims relate,
That fill a female *gamester's* pate;
What agony of soul she feels
To see a knave's inverted heels. *Swift.*

2. One who is engaged at play.

When lenity and cruelty play for kingdoms,
The gentler *gamester* is the soonest winner. *Shakef. Hen. V.*

A man may think, if he will, that two eyes see no more than one; or that a *gamester* sees always more than a looker-on: but, when all is done, the help of good counsel is that which fetters business straight. *Bacon, Essay 28.*

3. A merry frolicsome person.

You're a merry *gamester*,
My lord Sands. *Shakef. Henry VIII.*

4. A prostitute.

She's impudent, my lord,
And was a common *gamester* to the camp. *Shakespeare.*

GAMMER. *n. f.* [Of uncertain etymology; perhaps from *grand mere*, and therefore used commonly to old women.] The compellation of a woman corresponding to gaffer.

GAMMON. *n. f.* [gambone, Italian.]

1. The buttock of an hog salted and dried; the lower end of the flitch.

Ask for what price thy venal tongue was sold:
A rusty *gammon* of some sev'n years old. *Dryden's Jun. Sat.*

Gammons, that give a relish to the taste,
And potted fowl, and fish, come in so fast,
That ere the first is out, the second stinks. *Dryden's Pers.*

2. A kind of play with dice.

The quick dice,
In thunder leaping from the box, awake
The founding *gammon*. *Thomson's Autumn.*

GAMUT. *n. f.* [gama, Italian.] The scale of musical notes.

Madam, before you touch the instrument,
To learn the order of my fingering,
I must begin with rudiments of art,
To teach you *gamut* in a briefer sort. *Shakespeare.*

When by the *gamut* some musicians make
A perfect song, others will undertake,
By the same *gamut* chang'd, to equal it:
Things simply good can never be unfit.
Long has a race of heroes fill'd the stage,
That rant by note, and through the *gamut* rage;
In songs and airs express their martial fire,
Combat in trills, and in a feuge expire. *Addison.*

GAN. for began, from *gin* for begin.

The noble knight *'gan* feel
His vital force to faint. *Spenser.*

To **GANCH.** *v. a.* [ganciare, from *gancio*, a hook, Italian; *ganche*, French.] To drop from a high place upon hooks by way of punishment: a practice in Turkey, to which Smith alludes in his *Poecetius*.

Cohors catenis qua pia stridulis
Gemunt onulis, vel fude trans sinum
Luctantur acia, pendulive
Sanguineis luctantur in unguis. *Muse Angl.*

GANDER. *n. f.* [gandap, Saxon.] The male of the goose.

As deep drinketh the goose as the *gander*. *Camden's Rem.*

One *gander* will serve five geese. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To **GANG.** *v. n.* [gangan, Dutch; gangan, Saxon; gang, Scottish.] To go; to walk: an old word not now used, except ludicrously.

But let them *gang* alone,
As they have brewed, to let them bear blame. *Spenser.*

GAO

Your flaunting beaus *gang* with their breasts open. *Arbutnot.*

GANG. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A number herding together; a troop; a company; a tribe; a herd. It is seldom used but in contempt or abhorrence.

Oh, you panderly rascals! there's a knot, a *gang*, a pack, a conspiracy against me. *Shakef. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

As a *gang* of thieves were robbing a house, a mastiff fell a barking. *L'Estrange, Fable 21.*

Admitted in among the *gangs*,
He acts and talks as they befriend him. *Prior.*

GANGHON. [French.] A kind of flower. *Ainsworth.*

GANGLION. *n. f.* [γᾱγγλίον.] A tumour in the tendinous and nervous parts, proceeding from a fall or stroke. It relits, if stirred; if pressed upon the side, is not diverted, nor can be turned round. *Harris.*

Bonefsetters usually represent every bone dislocated, though possibly it be but a *ganglion*, or other crude tumour or preternatural protuberance of some part of a joint. *Wifeman.*

GANGRENE. *n. f.* [gangrene, Fr. *gangrena*, Lat.] A mortification; a stoppage of circulation followed by putrefaction. This experiment may be transferred unto the cure of *gangrenes*, either coming of themselves, or induced by too much applying of opiates. *Bacon's Natural History.*

She saves the lover, as we *gangrenes* stay,
By cutting hope, like a lopt limb, away. *Waller.*

A discolouring in the part was supposed an approach of a *gangrene*. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

If the substance of the soul is fettered with these passions, the *gangrene* is gone too far to be ever cured: the inflammation will rage to all eternity. *Addison's Spectator.*

To **GANGRENE.** *v. a.* [gangrene, French, from the noun.] To corrupt to mortification.

In cold countries, when men's noses and ears are mortified, and, as it were, *gangrened* with cold, if they come to a fire they rot off presently; for that the few spirits, that remain in those parts, are suddenly drawn forth, and so putrefaction is made complete. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Gangren'd members must be lop'd away,
Before the nobler parts are tainted to decay. *Dryden.*

To **GANGRENE.** *v. n.* To become mortified.

My griefs not only pain me
As a lingering disease;
But finding no redress, ferment and rage,
Nor less than wounds immedicable
Rankle and fester, and *gangrene*
To black mortification. *Milton's Agonist.*

As phlegmons are subject to mortification, so also in fat bodies they are apt to *gangrene* after opening, if that fat be not speedily digested out. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

GANGRENOUS. *adj.* [from *gangrene*.] Mortified; producing or betokening mortification.

The blood, turning acrimonious, corrodes the vessels, producing hemorrhages, pustules red, lead-coloured, black and *gangrenous*. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

GANGWAY. *n. f.* In a ship, the several ways or passages from one part of it to the other. *Diit.*

GANGWEEK. *n. f.* [gang and week.] Rogation week, when processions are made to lustrate the bounds of parishes. *Diit.*

GANTLEPE. *n. f.* [gantlet is only corrupted from *gantelope*, GANTLET.] *gant*, all, and *lopen*, to run, Dutch.] A military punishment, in which the criminal running between the ranks receives a lash from each man.

But would'st thou, friend, who hast two legs alone,
Would'st thou to run the *gantlet* these expose,
To a whole company of hob-nail'd shoes? *Dryden's Jew.*

Young gentlemen are driven with a whip, to run the *gantlet* through the several classes. *Locke.*

GANZA. *n. f.* [gansa, Spanish, a goose.] A kind of wild goose, by a flock of which a virtuoso was fabled to be carried to the lunar world.

They are but idle dreams and fancies,
And favour strongly of the *ganza's*. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

GAOL. *n. f.* [gaol, Welsh; geole, French.] A prison; a place of confinement. It is always pronounced and too often written *jail*, and sometimes *goal*.

Then am I the prisoner, and his bed my *gaol*. *Sh. K. Lear.*

Have I been ever free, and must my house
Be my retentive enemy, my *gaol*? *Shakespeare's Timon.*

If we mean to thrive and do good, break open the *gaols*, and let out the prisoners. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. ii.*

GAOLDELIVERY. *n. f.* [gaol and deliver.] The judicial process, which by condemnation or acquittal of persons confined evacuates the prison.

Then doth th' aspiring soul the body leave,
Which we call death; but were it known to all,
What life our souls do by this death receive,
Men would it birth or *gaoldelivery* call. *Davies.*

These make a general *gaoldelivery* of souls, not for punishment.

GAOLER. *n. f.* [from *gaol*.] Keeper of a prison; he to whose care the prisoners are committed. *South.*

This